NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington.

The Investigating Committee on Frauds egan its work on the 1st of June. James Anderson, at the time of the election Supervisor of Registration for East Feliciana ish, Louisiana, was first examined. In imony he denied the existence of intimidation during the election in his parish, and claimed that he never made a protest against intimidation as ascribed to him. He introduced letters, or copies of letters, from John Sherman and Stanley Matthews, promizing himself and other Republicans, good ons under the Government if they ould hand over the parish to Hayes and Wheeler, by suppressing evidence showing that the parish was carried by the Democrats. Secretary Sherman was put on the witness stand. He did not remember writ-ing the letter attributed to him, but said there were things in it he would have

ate on the fishery award, which was carried on by Messrs. Edmunds, Thurman, Blaine, Hamlin, Hoar and others, Mr. Blaine let fall some very significant remarks. He declared that if he had the correspondence before him, he could show that our Government has notified Great Britain that the three neutrality rules laid down in the Treaty o Washington were considered nullified in consequence of the fact that Great Britain had not carried out the stipulations of the Treaty in urging other Nations to adopt these rules. This remark of the Senator has been telegraphed to St. Petersburg and London, and has created quite a stir, as it is supposed it was spoken inadvertently, and the information so imparted is semi-official, having been obtained sub rosa from the

authorities here. President Hayes and members of his Cal inet, who were expected at Evansville, Ind.
July 4, have notified the authorities that, in view of existing political complications the President will not leave Washington

The President has signed the bill to pre vent the further contraction of legal tenders.

Ceneral

Two accidents occurred on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad recently, resulting in loss of life, and the serious wounding of eight or ten persons. The first occurred just after crossing Nolin Creek, when three cars left the track, and tumbled down an embankment about forty feet in height. Six persons were severely, and a number alightly injured, but fortunately no lives were lost. The second accident was the result of a collision, near Upton Station, between two passenger trains, owing to a misunderstanding of telegraph dispatches, and occurred on a curve in a deep cut. None of the passengers were injured, but D. Fry, Adams Express messenger, and John Simp-

son, baggage master, were killed. Henry Ward Beecher has agreed wit Thomas Maguire, manager of the Baldwin Theater, San Francisco, to deliver ten lec tures in that city next fall for \$10,000, and

\$1,000 extra expenses.

The lower half of the village of Sparland, thirty miles above Peoria, Ill., was destroyed by fire a few nights since. Nearly all the iness houses were burned.

Vincent Stiles, eight years old; Ernes Page, nine, and Albert Page, ten, while playing on a raft in the cemetery pond, at Water ford, Saratoga County, N. Y., fell into the water and were drowned.

A party of eight young men went down Boston harbor in a sail-boat Sunday afteroon, and when off Thompson's Island the boat capsized and John and Stephen Lovering (brothers), and Stephen Crabb were drowned.

A special from Richmond, Mo., to the St. over that place about four o'clock, p. m., May 1, leveling to the ground over half of the buildings in the town. Over one hundred houses were totally destroyed, and the one of property will reach a quarter of a million dollars. Whole blocks were completely swent away and the delay. pletely swept away and the debris scattered or miles. The storm came from the southwest and passed to the northwest, and was preceded by a heavy fall of trees, uprooted id carried through the air like feathers, as were also the fragments of houses, and in fact everything that the storm struck. At

The jury in the trial of the men charged with murdering the negroes at Coal Creek, Indiana, brought in a verdict of not guilty. When the prisoners were marched up to the Court House, the news spread rapidly that the jury had found a verdict, and the room was soon filled. The Judge, after receiving the verdict, announced that he expected no emonstrations of any nature from the spectators, and if any one disobeyed they ould be punished. The Clerk then read the verdict, whereupon a hearty applause was given, and under the order of the Court the Sheriff locked the door, and every one answer such questions as the Court would ask, and of the four hundred present only four acknowledged to have made any noise, and they were fined one dollar each. The prisoners received the verdict calmly, and were met at the door by their families and friends, who manifested their joy by embraces and shaking of hands.

Great excitement prevails in Madison. Ind., caused by the discovery of the dead oody of Mrs. Rust, wife of Prof. L. Rust, of the Madison Commercial College, hanging by a rope to the inside door of her dwelling on Third-street near the upper seminary Prof. Rust says he thinks she committed suicide. Family troubles are the reputed

Dispatches from the principal mining points in the Pennsylvania coal region indicate a general resumption of mining operations with a full force of workmen An old man by the name of J. Miller. eighty-one years of age, and his daughter, Julia Miller, aged forty, were run over by the local freight on the I. P. & C. R. R., a quarter of a mile north of Miami, in Miami County, Ind., and instantly killed.

The monument to Andrew Johnson was unveiled at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 5th. The commander of Knights Templar from Knoxville, headed the procession. Follow-ing were two lodges of Odd-fellows, the speakers, the family of ex-President Johnson, and citizens in carriages. The monument was draped in national colors, and unveiled just before the speaking. The artist who designed it made a few remarks, and was followed by Hon. John C. Burch, who introduced Hon. George W. Jones, orator of the day, who pronounced a merited eulogy on the life of his illustrious compeer. The monument and graves were handsomely aderned with flowers and evergreens. The crowd was orderly, and all passed off quietly.

The Sub-committee to examine frauds in Florida arrived at Jacksonville on the 5th, and held a preliminary examination. Secretary of State Bloxham, the first witness, produced four precinct returns and two returns of the canvass of Baker County, the first showing a majority for Hayes by throwing out two precincts. The second witness -Cox, formerly Clerk of Baker County, testifies that he made the canvass in favor of Tilden, and that was the only one that could be made from the original returns of the precincts, as they were always in his

In the recent Oregon election the Republicans elected the Governor, Secretary of State and Treasurer. The Democratic Congressman was elected by a small majority, and the Legislature is conceded Democratic on joint ballot.

A most sickening sight occurred on the St. Louis race-course on the 5th. Buford's McWhirter, a splendid racer, stumbled during the race, but was driven to the stand, condition. Dr. Nobeling's younger brother thousand, was adopted yeas, 137; nays, 152.

three-quarters of a mile, when it was found has been arrested. A professed accomplice.

JUNE 7.—Senate—The army bill was under ing the race, but was driven to the stand.

horse having made the distance in this crippled condition. He was shot at once by his

The Republicans of Indiana spened their

Convention on the 5th inst. General Ben. Harrison was elected President of the Convention, and made a speech, principally devoted to the reopening of the Presidential election question. The platform, financially, demanded no abandonment or depreciation of the greenback currency; a sound and stable currency of gold, silver and paper of the same value; national legislation authorizing the receipt of greenbacks at par in payment of customs and in the purchase of government bonds; opposition to further financial agitation, stability in our financial system being essential to business prosperity. The reopening of the Presidental question was considered as revolutionary, and the members of the convention solemly pledge themselves "to support and maintain President Hayes and the lawfully constituted authorities of the government in resisting the revolution." The following candidates were nominated: Secretary of State, Judge Isaac S. Moore; Auditor of State, General Abram O. Miller; Treasurer, Major George Herriott; Attorney General, Judge D. P. Baldwin; Superintendent Public Insture tion, Prof. James T. Merrill.

The Galveston News special from San Antonio says Indians supposed to be from Mexico, in raiding the Western country, killed or captured two little sons of Mr.

News has been received at Chicago that seventy-five Yankton Agency Indians have gone north to the vicinity of Brule Agency, where they have been creating some trouble among the Brules, and fears are entertained that a force will be needed to quiet them.

The remains of one hundred and ninety soldiers arrived at Leavenworth on the 3d. from Fort Harker, and were interred during the afternoon in the National Cemetery with military honors. The bodies were taken from the depot in army wagons, draped in flags, and accompanied by one company of the Twenty-Third Infantry and the regimental band. The procession was very imposing, being entirely simple and unpretending.

The South.

A man named Caldwell, near Americus, Ga killed his wife and three children and his wife's sister, with a smoothing iron. Failing to kill himself by leaping into a well and from the roof of his residence, he finally s acceeded by throwing himself from th op of his gin house.

Foreign.

A Vienna dispatch says the Russians have arranged for mutual withdrawal from the vicinity of Constantinople, as far as Eug-land is concerned, but has stipulated that the Turks must evacuate Shumla and Varna and not advance beyond the lines of Tchal-

The New York Herald's special corres pondent at Berlin telegraphs that at two o'clock p. m., June 2, the Emperor William was driving down Unter den Linden, toward the Thiergarten. When opposite No. 18 in that great avenue, two shots were fired at him from a second story window. As soon as the first report was heard, a chasseur, who was sitting on the box with the coachman, sprang into the vehicle and threw himself over the Emperor, so that the slugs from the second shot touched only the arm of the Emperor. His Majesty was badly wounded the first fire, thirty small slugs entering his body, chiefly lodghis arms and face. The ing in most dangerous wound of all is in the blood. The carriage containing the Emperor was turned immediately and was driven to the Palace, the chasseur who had so gallantly risked his life for his sovereign and the Emperor was then conveyed to his apartments and to bed. Herr Wilmens, an eminent surgeon, was at once summoned and, after consulting with several other physicians, declared that the slug wound in the wrist was very serious, and that the fact everything that the storm struck. At latest accounts lifteen persons are reported as having been killed by the storm.

The surgeons extracted the shot and slugs from the Emperor's body. He was in great pain, but did not lose consciousness at any time. After the wounds had been dressed, the Emperor was ordered to be kept very quiet. Meanwhile terrible scenes were taking place in Unter den Linden, Immediately after the shots were fired, a great crowd gathered before the house, No. 18, and a desperate assault upon the building took place. The people followed the police into the house and up was ordered to stand up and be sworn to defended himself with a revolver, shooting seeing that resistance was useless, he at-tempted suicide by placing the pistol to his head. The ball inflicted a painful but not

> nospital. Dr. Nobeling, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor William, is neither a Socialist nor an Ultramontane, but is a Protestant of

mortal scalp-wound, and he was over-

powered and conveyed to the nearest police

ing emptied his revolver, he borrowed that of his friend, General Juan De Marta Gusman, and fired again. Scanlon then fired two shots, both of which took effect, and Barcellon died that evening."

It is said the Congress will be composed of the following persons: Bismarck and Count Von Bulow for Germany; Lords Beaconsfield, Salisbury and Odo Russell for Great Britain: Count Schouvaloff and M. D. Outril, Russian Embassador at Berlin, for Russia; Count Andrassy and Von Haymerle for Austria; Waddington and De. St. Vancer for France, and Count Corti and Count de Launay for Italy. It is not yet known who will be the representative of

Turkey. A Berlin dispatch says evidence is increasing of the existence of a plot to assassinate the imperial family. A printer at Posen has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for using offensive observations with

national affairs. The anti-adjournment increasing appropriations for various purparty, led by Thomas Hughes, is as unpopular and powerless in England as the antiwas party led by Gladstone. war party led by Gladstone.

The brothers of Dr. Nobeling, who fired at the Emperor, officers of the army, arrived at Berlin a few days since. They were received by a high officer in attendance upon the Emperor. They showed themselves anxious to give all information in their power. Nobeling is constantly watched. power. Nobeling is constantly watched.

Everything he says is recorded. The Employer receives daily reports of Nobeling. peror receives daily reports of Nobeling's five dollars per thousand, was adopted-

his fore-legs were broken, the unfortunate of Nobeling writes anonymously to the North German Gazette that ten persons four of whom belonged to the Berlin University, with whom Nobeling drew lots, have quitted Berlin. The writer professes that his object is to prevent the arrest of innocent persons, as those he mentions are alone im-

A fearful explosion occured in Evans's colliery, near St. Helen's, Lancashire, Three hundred are reported killed.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

JUNE 1 .- Senate-The bill to provide for

fireproof building for the Bureau of En-graving and Printing and the mechanical branches of the Treasury and other depart-ments, passed. It limits the cost to \$300,000, and the cost of the site to \$27,536. After discussion, the amendment of the House, fixing June 17 as the day for final adjournment, was concurred in—yeas, 38; nays, 17. The concurrent resolution on the fishery award was passed, authorizing the President War, to cancel certain contracts for the sale of land made at Harper's Ferry in 1869, to resell the same, and to sell or lease all other real estate or riparian rights owned by the United States at Harper's Ferry; a bill changing the time for holding the District Court for the Western District of Virginia; a bill to provide for holding the United States District and Circuit Courts at Kansac City (the bill disides the Courts at Kansas City (the bill divides the Western District of Missouri into t=0 judikilled or captured two little sons of Mr.

Colson, a sheep raiser. They had a fight with Colson, in which one Indian was killed and several wounded. Soldiers are on the trail.

News has been received at Chicago that dividing Colorado into three judicial districts; a bill reorganizing the judicial districts of Michigan; a bill for holding terms of the United States District Court for the district of West Virginia at Martinsburg.

JUNE 3.—Senate—The Post Route Bill, so far as the part to which that title relates is concerned, was passed with all the amendments proposed by the Senate Committee. another feature which was adopted was that providing for a change in the mode of computing the compensation for the transportation of mails, so as to pay for space instead of weight. The proposition to restore the franking privilege was defeated by a tie vote, 29 against 29. The Senate then House—After the introduction and reference of several bills, on motion of Mr. Giddings a bill was passed appropriating \$75,000 for continuing the improvement of Galveston Harbor. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill amending to the consideration of the bill amending the Internal Revenue laws, Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, in the chair. Mr. Vance offered an amendment preventing the removal from State to Federal Courts of suits for violation of the State laws against any internal revenue officer. Adopted—106 to 63. No further progress was made on the bill.

the Internal Revenue laws, Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, in the chair. Mr. Vance offered an amendment preventing the removal from State to Federal Courts of suits for violation of the State laws against any internal revenue officer. Adopted—106 to 63. No further progress was made on the bill.

JUNE 4.—Senate—The President pro tempore announced that he had signed the bill to repeal the bankrupt law. It now goes to President Hayes for his signature. The Select Committee, to inquire and report on the condition of affairs between United States and Mexico, was continued until next seasion, and authorized to sit during the vacation. Mr. Burnsides from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with amendments, the joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to consider and report upon the whole subject matter of reform and reorganization of the army, and moved it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations to be considered as an amendment to the army appropriation bill, and also that it be placed on the calendar to be considered as an amendment to the army appropriation bill, and also that it be placed on the calendar to be considered as an independent measure in case it should to be considered as an amendment to the army appropriation bill, and also that it be placed on the calendar to be considered as placed on the calendar to be considered as an independent measure in case it should not be acted upon as an amendment to the army bill. So ordered. Mr. Blaine, from the Committee on Appropriations, re-ported the army appropriation bill the Committee on Appropriations, reported the army appropriation bill with amendments. Placed on the calendar. The Committee has unanimously agreed to strike out all the sections by which the House proposed the reorganization of the army and the reductions in the number of officers and men, and in the rank and pay of officers. The House clause prohibiting the use of the army as a clause prohibiting the use of the army and the reductions are the army and the the thouse cannot the thing it to the committee?

A. Exactly.

Q. And you went through the whole examination under oath in that manner?

A. Exactly.

Q. And you went through the whole examination under oath in that manner?

A. Exactly.

A. Exact clause prohibiting the use of the army as a posse comitatus was stricken out by a party vote, but the sections providing for the transfer of the control of the Indian affairs to the War Department was agreed to—7 to to the War Department was agreed to—7 to ination was not concluded when the committee adjourned.

followed the police into the house and up the stairs, to the door of the room in which was the assassin. The man had barricaded the door, and when it was beaten down he defended himself with a revolver, shooting the proprietor of the house, and then, seeing that resistance was useless, he attempted suicide by placing the pistol to his gress may send communications of two and gress may send communications of two and a half ounces through the mails free; but they can not receive packages free, nor can they exceed the limit of two and a half ounces in sending. Senator Matthews arose to a question of privilege and made a personal explanation. He recited the testimony of Anderson before the Potter Committee, and said it affected not only his the Emperor William, is neither a Socialist nor an Ultramontane, but is a Protestant of good family and position and fair means. His brothers are officers in the army. Dr. Nobeling admits that his plan had been formed for a long time. He had accomplices who had been in communication with him on the subject of the assassination of the Emperor for six months.

A letter from Caracas says: "Jose Miguel Barcellon, President of the House of Representatives of Venezuela, was shot dead by Eduardo Scanlon, editor of the Tribunal Liberal. A dispute srose between the two men in consequence of a political difference. Shortly after the dispute Barcellon met Scanlon in the street and fired at him several times without effect. Having emptied his revolver, he borrowed that

June 5th was Derby Day in England, and all London shut up shop and went down to Epsom Downs. Parliament, of course, adjourned, the national horse race being always given precedence ever all other national affairs. The anti-adjournment party led by Theorem 19 and the strike out of the change intending to permanent to strike out of State, would open it, and when he was done with the papers, the box would be sealed again and placed under guard. French, the amendment of the committee on Appropriations, increasing the army to 25,000, was agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 18. A number of amendments increasing appropriations for various various

The Investigation. The second day of the investigation was consumed in the cross-examination of James E. Anderson. It was largely devoted to an endeavor to convict the witness of discrepancies between his testimony on the first day and the statements heretofore made by him before the Senate Investigating Committee that visited Louisians. The contracts between Anderson and Nash and between Anderson and Weber were largely used for the purpose of showing contradictions and discrepancies and a disregard of moral considerations on the part of the witness. For instance, he had stated on the first day in relation to the Nash contract, that at the time of its date he had no evidence of fraud in his possession, and had not pretended that he had, and yet the contract recites that he is to The second day of the investigation was

he had no evidence of train in his pos-session, and had not pretended that he had, and yet the contract recites that he is to suppress evidence showing that East Feliciana had been fairly carried by the Peliciana had been fairly carried by the Democratic party, the consideration for such suppression being that Nash was to secure for him the position of Naval Officer. He was pressed on that point as to whether his statement on the first day (that he had no such evidence) was correct or not, and he asserted that it was, except that he had the Sherman letter in his pocket at the time (if that could be construed into such evidence), and also except that he had time (if that could be construed into such evidence), and also except that he had knowledge that the vote of the State was to be thrown out on a forged protest. He admitted also that he did not expect to get the position of Naval Officer.

The cross-examination was then directed to the object of showing a contradiction between the statement in the Weber context (that the narish had been evided by

Weber's part, of protecting themselves.
Q. You mean putting yourself in a position so that you could take either side of the question? A. Not at all.
Q. So that you could give testimony on either side of the question? A. No, sir.
Q. You gave testimony on one side of the question before the Senate Committee, did question before the Senate Committee, did you not? A. Yes.

Q. You carefully suppressed all evidence that had a tendency to help the other side, did you not? A. I did; I was trying to carry out my implied bargain with Sherman, and suppressed as much truth as pessible without swearing to a lie.

Q. And you did it by suppression? A. I did it by suppression.

protests."
Q. Did you do it purposely? A. I did.
Q. Then under oath you purposely misled that committee. A. I misled that com-

Senator Matthews." To show the committee how it was that he could be so sure that this was not the paper he had sent to Mr. Matthews, he stated: "When y Weber and I drew up the agreement in the custom-house, I opened my desk, and took out the last sheet of paper I had ink on that sheet of paper. I took an eraser and scratched off the ink-spots, and we then wrote the agreement. This paper does not bear the marks of any eraser. The paper I gave to Matthews was in my own thandwriting."

Chairman Potter asked Anderson if he would believe that paper to be the original

would believe that paper to be the original if it bore traces of those ink spots, to which a positive" Yes" was answered. To understand the full significance of the letter it is necessary to consider the se-quence of the fact. After the inauguration Anderson filed an application for office, called on Hayes, and received a special in-dorsement from Hayes. He then went to Cincinnati, talled on Stanley Matthews, whom he had never seen before, was told by Matthews that a Commission would be sent

Matthews that a Commission would be sent to New Orleans, and this was before the Commission was announced. He was told to go to New Orleans were a letter of introduction to a member of the Commission would be sent him. He went to New Orleans, received the letter of introduction to Judge Harlan, and had secret conferences.

The letter recites Packard's determination to force Haves to sustain him: discloses

appointed time for taking up the tariff bill the internal revenue bill was laid aside, and without going into Committee of the Whole a vote was taken on striking out the enacting clause and it was agreed to—134 yeas to 120 nays. The Mexican award bill, after an amendment, was passed. The bill amending the internal revenue laws under consideration, and the tax of tobacco was reduced to sixteen cents.

Jung 6.—Scande—During the morning hour, Mr. Voorhees spoke in favor of the early consideration of the bill to repeal the specie resumption act, and said the Senate might as well. ok this matter in the face. If it was not going to repeal this act, let it

might as well.l ok this matter in the face. If it was not going to repeal this act, let it say so by its vote. At the expiration of the morning hour, and after a long discussion, the Senate—yeas 35; nays, 23—took up the army appropriation bill. By unanimous consent the five minute rule was applied to all amendments except that in regard to the transfer of the Indian Bureau, and forbidding the use of the army as a posse comitatus. Mr. Allison submitted an amendment to strike out of the House bill the clause intending to personal transfer of State, would open it, and when he was done of State, would open it, and when he was done

ana and Florida frauds was continued on June 6. Mr. Cox, of the committee, said he had received from Stanley Matthews the appointment of a commission, to consist of two menbers of the Senate Committee on him and Jas. E. Anderson, which the clerk nim and sas. E. Anderson, which the clerk read. The letter appeared in Anderson's previous testimony, with the exception of one dated Philad lphia, April 23, wherein Anderson resigned his claims upon the Administration requesting Matthews to se-cure for a friend of his in the office of the North American newspaper. North American newspaper, a position, worth from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per annum, in the Philadelphia Custom-house.

Mr. Butler offered the following resolu-

invited to appear before this committee at

such questions as may be pertinent to the subject urder investigation."

Judge A. B. Levissee, of Louisiana, practicing attorney of Washington City, wasworn.

ticing attorney of Washington City, was sworn.

Judge Levissee testified that he had been offered by one Asher, \$100,000 to cast his vote as elector for Tilden. Asher was the only person who had spoken to the witness on the subject. Another person named Johnson, formerly Sargeant at-arms in the Louisians House of Representatives called on witness at his lodgings. sentatives, called on witness at his lodgings, and not finding him in, wrote a note, stating that Johnson desired to meet witness at a certain hotel at nine o'clock the next morning on important business, but before that hour Johnson called at witness's lodgings and made an engagement with him to meet Asher at one o'clock.

The ladies of the house told witness they

were under the impression, judging from the conversation and manner of Johnson, that he was desirous of making a bargain with witness to change his vote, and stating as their reason for so believing that a re mark was made by Johnson, the effect o which was "If I was in Levissee's shoes would make \$100,000 out of it." "Johnson,

would make \$100,000 out of it." "Johnson," witness said, "was intimately acquainted with the ladies of the house."

McMahon here produced a note and witness recognized it as the one written by Johnson when he first called. Continuing, Levissee said Asher was previously cashier of the band in Shreveport. At the time in question he was in New Orleans transacting private business.

Mr. McMahon requested witness to state, as near as he could remember, the conversation between himself and Asher, regarding the transaction. In reply, he stated that, after some preliminary remarks, Asher

the transaction. In reply, he stated that, after some preliminary remarks, Asher saked him if he would be willing to accept a round sum, say thirty or forty thousand dollars, and refuse to accept his certificate of election as Elector.

A secret session was held on June 7, and an open session was afterward held in open Court publishing what was done. The fact was elicited that as soon as President Hayes advised that there was anything suspicious in Anderson's character he sent a letter to the Secretary of State ordering that Anderson's appointment to a Consulship be withheld until he could investigate his character. This investigation was stopped by Anderson's withdrawing his application. They also scooped in their drag-net letters from influential persons in Steubenville, O., to the President, indorsing Anderson as a worthy young man, whose integrity in the affair of East Feliciana was greatly instrumental in saving the State to the Republicans.

The time in secret session was principally

cans.

The time in secret session was principally occupied in a comparison of the proceeding of the Electoral Committee with the erigin documents in the Louisians case. The object was to find out whether the Electoral certificate to which Elector Levissee claims

Q. Did you do it purposely? A. I did.
Q. Then under oath you purposely misiled that committee. A. I misled that committee purposely.
Q. So that before that committee you
meantone thing in your own mind, and
conveyed another thing to the committee?
A. Exactly.
Q. And you went through the whole examination under oath in that manner?
Just in that manner.
Coming down to his testimony as to the
interview with Mr. Sherman at Moreau's

Blackburn, who had been absent from excutive session, desired to be informed as
to what had been done then.
The Chairman stated the original election
returns, so far as they professed to be
original, had been compared with each
other and with copies printed in the volume known as "Count of Electoral Vote,"
and that it had been found that the certificate which had been done then.

The Chairman stated the original election
returns, so far as they professed to be
original, had been compared with each
other and with copies printed in the volume known as "Count of Electoral Vote,"
and that it had been before Congress and
before the Electoral Commission, and which
was called "No. 1," was the certificate first same time for President and Vice-President, and that it was also found that the certifiand that it was also found that the certificate which contained two seats of Electors—that is, where the President and Vice-President were voted for separately, and to which Levissee testified yesterday that his name wis forged—had not been printed in the count of the Electoral vote under the head of certificate No. 3, which was its number, but that No. 1, with some trifling afterations, had been granted as No. 3.

The Florida Committee.

On June 6, in Jacksonville, before the House Committee, A. A. Allen testified: In November, 1876, was Sheriff of Baker County; made a canvass with the County Judge and a Justice of the election; was invited to participate with Coxe, the Clerk, but declined.

On the 10th Driggers came to see me, and said. "We're beat if we don't do some-

said, "We're beat if we don't do some-thing." I asked him what we could do. He said we could make a canvass. I said we He said we could make a canvass. I said we had no Justice of the Peace. He said he had one all right, named Bill Green, and told him I would canvass with him and Green. Met them after dark in the Clark's office, and looked over the returns. We decided to throw away two precincts, Darby-ville and Johnsville, at the suggestion of Driggers, the reasons given being that intimidation had been practiced at one and illegal voting at the other. The intimidation consisted in refusing to let a man vote. There was no evidence before us in the Johnsville Precinct. It was charged that vote. There was no evidence before us in the Johnsville Precinct. It was charged that three or four men didn't live in the county that had voted. Their names had been added to the registration list; we had no witnesses befare us. That is all the reason I know of for throwing out the precincts, and, of course, the object was to have the Republicans beat if possible. I suggested that we should have some affidavits, but Driggers said we had the authority to throw out the returns. No irregularity was pointed out on the face of the returns. The precincts thrown out changed the result in the whole county. In making the change it gave the Republicans the majority. Coxe and Justice had possession of the Clerk's office all day, and stayed till dark. We got in by Driggers having a key. Coxe was not there.

there.

In answer to Mr. Hiscock, the witness said: "One J. W. Barnett, a Democrat, asked me to sign Coxe's canvass. I said I wouldn't. He said if I would there was some money for me. Asked h m how much. He said \$125, and if I would come with him He said \$125, and if I would come with him
he would show me the man that had the
money; took me to Paris's store and saw
John E. Hartridge, a Democrat of Jacksonville, and he said if I would sign the return
that Coxe made out he would compensate
me for my trouble. I told him I couldn't;
it looked too much like a bribe. He said it
wasn't for a bribe; only to pay me for my
trouble."

A Lake of Fire. Mrs. Brassey, an English woman who accompanied her husband in a recent yacht voyage round the world, thus de-scribes the crater of the great Sandwich Island volcano Kilauea: "We were standing on the extreme edge of a preci-pice, overhanging a lake of molten fire, one hundred feet below us, and nearly a mile across. Dashing against the cliffe on the opposite side, with the noise like the roar of a stormy ocean, waves of blood red, fiery, liquid lava hurled their billows upon an iron bound headland, and then rushed up the face of the cliffs to toss their gory spray high in the air. The restless heaving lake boiled and bubbled, never remaining the same for two minutes together. * * * There was an island on one side of the lake, which the fiery waves seemed to attack unceasingly with relentless fury, as if bent on hurling it from its base. On the other side was a large cavern, into which the burning mass rushed with a loud roar,

breaking down in its impetuous head-long career the gigantic stalactites that overhung the mouth of the cave, and flinging up the liquid material for the formation of new ones. It was all terribly grand, magnificently sublime; but no grand, magnificently sublime; but no words could adequately describe such a scene."

I words could adequately describe such a scene."

Victoria C. Woodhull has met with considerable success in London, where she is living quietly and modestly, and will not return to America. The hard overhung the mouth of the cave, and flingknocks she has sustained have driven a great many "isms" out of her head.

BOTH Houses of Congress have passed tion and it was unanimously adopted.

"Resolved, That Hou. Stanley Matthews be peal at September 1.

TOPICS FOR THE FARM.

arth for some, which he did, and found potatoes. A curious Berwickshire le-gend, which, however, is palpably anahronical, attributes the introduction of octatoes into Scotland to that famous Wizard of the North, Sir Michael Scott. The wizard and the devil, being in partnership, took a lease of a farm on the Martoun estate, called Whitehouse. The wizard was to manage the farm; the devil managed the capital. The produce was to be divided as follows: The first year Sir Michael was to have all that grew above the ground, and his partner all that grew below; the second year their shares were to be just the op-posite way. His Satanic Majesty, as is usual in such cases, was fairly over-reached in his bargain; for the wizard cunningly sowed all the land in the first year with wheat, and planted it with potatoes the second, so that the devil got nothing for his share but wheat-stubble and potato tops; and this scourg-ing rotation Sir Michael continued until he had not only beggared his partner, but exhausted the soil. In spite of this egened, however, we must continue to give credit to Sir Walter Raleigh for having been the introducer of potatoes into England. The first that tried them, we are told, fell into the very natural mistake of eating the apples and disregarding the roots.

Farm Products.-Farmers, of all men, have the least reason to throw themselves back on their traces and say, themselves back on their traces and say, we will do nothing, or as little as we can and live. True, farm products do not command war prices, and no one expects to become suddenly rich in these times from raising wool, or making butter, or fattening beef and pork, but there is a steady demand for all kinds of produce, and managed to the support of the state of the sta and generally at remunerative prices. Bread and butter are the essentials of

life. "The king himself is served by the field. The profit of the earth is for all." Farmers have a great advantage in this respect over merchants and manufacturers. Fancy goods may be a drug in the market, but who can live without the products of the soil? All the gold in California and all the silverin Nevada will not suffice to keep the soul and body together usless exchanged for brest and butter. There is no occupa-tion which is so sure of a return for labor as agriculture. The risk of manu-facturers and middlemen is threefold that of farmers, but their enterprise is so great that they seldom succumb to pressure till it becomes crushing.

"Ix dressing salad mind this law:
With two hard yolks use one that's raw."
Good flour should be of a creamy

ORNAMENT your dining table with flowers. KEEP brown flour on hand for thickenng gravy.

REHEATING coffee just before grinding brings out the flavor. Suer chopped fine and mixed with flour and then tied down tightly in a

corn with glue and rolling it successively in lime, guano, etc., and then planting it. Mr. Cooper had the receipt tested by a farm in this State, and it was found to do just what was claimed for it.—Albany Kinkerbocker.

Dr. HALL states that sick headache is the result of eating too much and exercising too little. Nine times in ten the cause is in the fact that the stomach was not able to digest the food last introduced into it, either from its havand drank, generally gives instant re-

and drank, generally gives instant relief.

To boil a leg of lamb: Wash and trim the leg nicely, have ready water that has boiled and been skimmed—soft water is the best; put in the leg when the water is nearly or quite boiling hot, and remove the scum as fast as it rises; when it has boiled five minutes throw in the pot sufficient salt to give the water a saline taste, and boil the ing hot, and remove the scum as fast as it rises; when it has boiled five minutes water briskly until the scum is all removed, then simmer until tender; the water should be kept to nearly boiling heat, and the pot tightly covered all the heat, and the pot tightly covered all the time. If the amount of water detime. If the amount of water decreases, fill the pot with hot water from the teakettle; serve with nice drawn butter, flavored with celery, parsley, parsley emon juice, or mint if perferred. In some localities it is difficult to get

chicks through the first two weeks after they are hatched, for the little com-plaints of this early period are often more numerous and critical than at other periods of their lives. Feed is the first consideration, and pure water a great essential to them from first to last. Corn meal is the one article of for feed, and it takes so little for a feed that the expense is no greater in the Northern States than corn meal, while in the South it will be the cheapest feed ORGANS retail price sale only pass. Company of the cheapest feed or the south it will be the cheapest feed or the south

Deeds are fruit; words are but leaves. The example of the good is visible The Bevil's Fruit,-Potatoes were first introduced at Moscow by a Mr. Rowland, between eighty and ninety years ago. At first people would neither plant nor touch them, saying they were the devil's fruit, given to him on his complaining to God that he bad no fruit, when he was told to search in the hilosophy.

Practice economy and industry an access is yours.

Believe not ill of a brother till proved beyond doubt.

Kindness is the high tide of the soul's bility. - Faber. Following many vocations has ruine the life of many a man. There is but one thing that is sure here on earth, and that is death.

All sorrows and joys here are but temporary, so aim higher than them.

Have one settled purpose in life, and if it be honorable it will bring you reward.

What is necessary to make one forbearing? A great deal of good sene joined to a little piety.—Golden Sands.

Where mortal eyes, looking at the outward appearance, contemplate only the frail child of earth, the divine vision

may distinguish an heir of eternal glory, a son of God yet unveiled. No great man or woman has ever be reared to great usefulness and lasting distinction who was unschooled by adversity. Noble deeds are never done in the calm sunshine of summer's light.

He who thinks he loves God enough shows himself too much a stranger to that holy sensation; so he who thinks he has humility enough, shows that he is far short of the practice of humility. No grandeur can there be in life, no noble prospect can stretch out before us, unless we pitch the tent high, or unless we keep the lofty places of our spiritual estate as peaks of vision for frequent visits.

The great art of conversation in not wounding or humiliating any one in speaking only of things that we know in conversing with others only on subjects which may interest them.—Vacation Days.

Sauday Thoughts.

The experience of all is that the neares we get to Jesus in our daily life the more there is to cheer and ennoble life, and the more comfort we take in every earthly blessing upon which we can secure his benediction.

Nothing is more fatal to happiness or

Nothing is more fatal to happiness or virtue than the confidence which flatters us with an opinion of our own trength, and by assuring us of the power of refreat, precipitates us into hazard. To every man there is a point fixed, beyond which if he passes he will not easily return.—Johnson's Idler.

Edison's phonograph, it is reported, talks better in Latin than any other language, and poorest in English. The education of that highly accomplished instrument needs toning down a little, if it would become popular. We suppose, too, it can sing the airs of the difficult composers with more ac-curacy than the favorite ballads of the common herd.

The Markets.

SUET chopped fine and mixed with flour and then tied down tightly in a jar will keep good from ten days to two weeks.

One drop of the attar of roses on a piece of white paper to a pound of tea imparts a very fine flavor—keep the canister closely covered.

CHEAP beer: Two tablespoonfuls of pulverized ginger, one pint of hop yeast, one pint of molasses, six quarts of cold water: mix well; bottle imparts a well; bottle imparts of molasses, six quarts of cold water: mix well; bottle imparts of molasses, six quarts of cold water: mix well; bottle imparts a closely covered.

Substitute Flour—Extra, \$3 5063 75; extra family, \$4 2564 50; cold to give relief.

CINCINNATI, James Wheets, No. 2 red, \$161 02; amber and white, sign of cold cold star, in tierce, 8c.; choice, in keps, 8%c. Cotton, ile.

NEW YORK—Flour—No. 2, \$2 7563 60; superfine the common to good extra Ohio, \$4 5065 75; common to cold water: mix well; bottle imparts a contract the most favorable results derived from its favorable results derived from its cold water. The common to good extra Ohio, \$4 7065; common to cold water: mix well; bottle imparts a color party attinuate characters family, \$4 2564 50; 75; common to case of parely attinuate characters family, \$4 2564 50; 75; continuation of the contraction of the paper to a pound of tea imparts a very fine flavor—keep the canister closely covered.

NEW YORK—Flour—No. 2, \$2 7563 60; superfine flavor—law in the most favorable results derived from its family, \$4 5065 75; common to contract the mixed of the contract that the close and white, and white, and white, and white, and white, sign of the contract the contract the contract the contract that the close and white, and

pulverized ginger, one pint of molasses, is quarts of cold water; mix well; bottle immediately; in twenty-four hours it may be used.

It has been remarked by an eminent physician of this country that no more suitable epitaph could be inscribed upon the headstone of the average deceased citizen of the United States than the brief legend: "Died of a frying pan!"

BAKER's gingerbread: Take a piece of alum as large as a nutmeg and pour pon it one cup of boiling water, let it cool, then add one-half cup of butter, two cups molasses, one teaspoonful sods, two cups molasses, one teaspoonful sods, two cups molasses, one teaspoonful of sods; one pint of sweet milk and one teaspoonful of sods; one pint of sweet milk and one teaspoonful of sods; one pint of sweet milk and one-half pint of powdered sugar until very light, add the hours and then bake one-half bour.

TRENTON Falls pudding: Beat four opowdered sugar until very light, and the none-half a pint and a tablespoonful of corn meal, by degrees, and lastly the whites of the eggs whisked to a stiff froth. Mix well, and bake in a buttered dish. To be eaten hot with sauce. Looks like a rich pound cake.

THENTY years ago Peter Cooper was prevaled upon by an impecunious stranger to pay him thirty dollars for a "great secret." It was to increase the milk and one to control of corn one hundred percent, which was done by covering the milk and one of corn one hundred percent, which was done by covering the milk and one of corn one hundred percent, which was done by covering the milk and one of corn one hundred percent, which was done by covering the milk and one of corn one hundred percent, which was done by covering the milk and one of corn one hundred percent, which was done by covering the milk and one of corn one hundred percent, which was done by covering the milk and one of corn one hundred percent, which was done by covering the milk and one of corn one hundred percent, which was done by covering the milk and one of corn one hundred percent, which was done by covering t

There is probably no other baking powder manufactured that has become so much of a household word as DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. For twenty years it has stood before the public, and the innumerable testimonials that have been called forth voluntarily,

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